

The NEBLINE

Nebraska Cooperative Extension
Newsletter
Lancaster County

THE NEBLINE is published monthly by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County, 444 Cherrycreek Rd., Suite A, Lincoln, Nebraska, 68528-1507. Contact the extension office, (402) 441-7180 for more information.



Gary C. Bergman, Extension Educator—Unit Leader

NOTICE: All programs and events listed in this newsletter will be held at the Lancaster Extension Education Center unless noted otherwise. Use of commercial and trade names does not imply approval or constitute endorsement by the University of Nebraska Cooperative Extension in Lancaster County.

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- OFFICE HOURS: 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday**



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Extension Calendar

All programs and events will be held at the Lancaster Extension Education Center unless otherwise noted.

October 19

Fair Board Meeting 7:30 p.m.

October 23

Pet Pals 4-H Club Meeting 7 p.m.

October 24

FCE Achievement Meeting 6:30 p.m.

November 8

Horse VIPs Meeting 7 p.m.

November 9

Extension Board Meeting 8 a.m.

SNAP Information Meeting, Room A & B 7:00 p.m.

Rabbit VIPs Meeting 7:00 p.m.

November 12

4-H Ambassadors Meeting 2 p.m.

4-H Teen Council 3-5 p.m.

November 14

4-H Shooting Sports Meeting 7:00 p.m.

November 16

Fair Board Meeting 7:30 p.m.

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prizes and other enticements for parents and students to attend.

Pre- and post-evaluations will be conducted and parents who have attended will receive quarterly follow-up newsletters to continue encouragement of open communication between parents and adolescents.

To register, contact the Lincoln/Lancaster County Health Department at 441-8045 or contact the health teacher or nurse at your school for a mail-in registration form.

TPPC supports the introduction and reinforcement of healthy behaviors, so middle school students will be less likely to engage in risky activities than can lead to teen pregnancy. Engaging parents in these activities will enhance the parent-child relationship with improved communication skills surrounding some challenging issues adolescents face today. (LJ)



TERMITES

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injecting of chemicals. Disadvantages are there is no guarantee of quick control to stop damage. There is no lure in the bait stations that attracts the foraging workers. Termites find the bait stations through their normal foraging activities. If termites are already feeding on the structure, they may not forage for new sources of wood. Another limitation is termites will not feed on bait stations placed at the soil surface during the winter months because of cold temperatures. If the termite colony is eliminated, how long before another colony will be introduced into the area? This is one question that we just cannot answer yet. These baits haven't been used long enough to give us this information.

There is one bait that is intended for do-it-yourselfers. The company that markets this bait, Terminate® says that if a

structure has termites, a barrier treatment done by a pest control professional should be used to protect it. We do not recommend the use of Terminate® bait stations, based on the size of these baits (they are very small). In addition, no scientific studies have shown that this product will prevent a termite infestation.

Baits or Barriers? What treatment you choose depends on your situation.

- Buildings that have a history of chronic reinfestation or have structural anomalies that interfere with the successful implementation of a conventional insecticide barrier might be good candidates for a bait treatment.
- Homeowners who are strongly opposed to having floors drilled or who are strongly opposed to the use of pesticides, might be happier with

a bait treatment. Although the use of conventional chemical barrier treatment poses no significant hazard to humans, pets, or the environment, some individuals are still apprehensive about the chemical barrier approach.

• Homeowners on limited budgets may find the cost of conventional barrier treatments less expensive than the bait treatment.

• Homeowners with a serious termite infestation and do not want to risk anymore damage might be happier with a barrier treatment.

• If you intend to sell your house within the next few years, it may be smarter to have a barrier treatment.

For more information about termites, contact the Lancaster County Extension Office, 441-7180. (BPO)



BAIT STATIONS

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elaborate stations are completely enclosed and can contain liquid as well as solid rodent baits. Hinged lids provide convenient inspection of permanent stations.

Bait stations for rats should have at least two openings about 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Cut the holes on opposite sides of the station so rats can see an alternate escape route as they enter

the station.

Bait stations for mice should have entrances one to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Stations for mice can be considerably smaller than those for rats. A box about 10 x 6 x 2 inches high, with a hole in each end is ideal for mice.

Bait stations work best when you use commonly available

commercial rodent baits. Most of these baits are multiple-dose (anticoagulant) rodenticides. For these baits to be effective, rodents must feed on them over a period of days. Label instructions on such baits typically state, "Provide an uninterrupted supply of bait for at least 15 days or until all signs of feeding have stopped." (DJ)